

NO. 48.

Where Dust at Sea Comes From.

Why are balloons in the air like va-
cants? Because they have no visible
cans of support.

Coal and Lumber,
Of every variety, at the Yard of
C. H. BUEHLER,
 corner Carlisle and Rail Road Sts

What the Republicans Demand.

1. The untrammelled freedom of legislation by the National Congress, upon all subjects confided to its care by the Constitution, without dictation or compulsion.
2. No interference or tampering with the rights guaranteed to each house of Congress by the Constitution to judge and decide in reference to the qualifications of its own members.
3. Liberty of free investigation by Congress into all governmental abuses within the scope of the national authority.
4. Entire immunity of the people's representatives in Congress from all intimidation, intervention or compulsion in discussing the state of the country or the measures pending before them.
5. That the powers of Congress shall not be restricted by any other authority than the national Constitution, subject to review and interpretation only by the Supreme Court of the United States in suits arising under its action.
6. Sufficient guarantees against the assumption or payment of rebel debts, claims or obligations, by constitutional amendment.
7. That in the same manner the national war debt shall be defended against all efforts at repudiation, no matter whence proceeding.
8. Equality before the law for all the inhabitants of the United States recognized by the national laws as citizens.
9. Security of the civil rights of person and property for every citizen, however humble, or of whatever race or color, by constitutional amendment.
10. Impartial representation of all sections of the republic by a chance in the section of the Constitution under which the slaves though having no votes, were represented in Congress.
11. The indisputable right of the majority to govern.
12. The alteration of all State constitutions based on the rule of a minority.
13. Suppression of the odious distinctions of caste now resorted to at the south as a substitute for slavery.
14. General free public education in all sections of the Union, subject to no exceptions of race or condition.
15. Protection for the lives and property of all citizens of the republic of every race, color and section, and of whatever opinion on public matters, against outrage, robbery and persecution, whatever done under cover of unjust and oppressive State or municipal laws or authority, or by secret organized bands, or in pursuance of an established reign of terror.
16. Perfect freedom of discussion on political or social questions in public meetings or in the periodical press, unrestrained in any other way than by the regular action of just laws.

West Virginia.

Gov. A. L. Boreman, of West Virginia, has written a letter accepting the Radical nomination for another term. He has already served three years. He endorses the proposed constitutional amendment, and in regard to State policy says:

"I see no reason to change the course that I have hitherto pursued toward those who participated in the rebellion. I shall recommend and advocate such measures as shall tend to the development of the great resources of the State; to the education of the people; to the upbuilding of our manufacturing, agricultural, mineral and commercial interests, and to the encouragement of the construction of improvements to facilitate trade and travel within and through our State."

SENSITIVE AFFECTION.—Joseph Watson and wife were riding down a steep hill in Andover, Conn., on Friday, when a wheel of their vehicle came off and both were thrown out. Mrs. Watson sprang up and found that her husband was insensible. He was taken to the nearest farm house, and reviving exclaimed, "My back is broke and I am going to die." This frightened his wife so much that she went into convulsions, and in twenty minutes was dead. Mr. Watson has since recovered. A daughter, fifteen years old, has become insane on account of the death of her mother.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A PRAYER MEETING.—On Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, during a prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church, at Salisbury, Somerset county, Md., Dr. Carrell Humphreys fell dead while engaged in worship. The New Era says: It appears that the deceased had just finished an extemporaneous lecture and was in the act of praying, when he was seen to fall forward, and his face coming in contact with a bench, was severely bruised, whereupon assistance being immediately offered, life was found extinct. The deceased was in apparently good health at the time, though subject to disease of the heart, which it is supposed was the cause of his death.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the Czar of Russia will soon announce, in a diplomatic circular from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, his position and policy towards Europe in its state of transition. It is intimated that this paper, plain in its language and very decided in tone, will declare that "there is no reason why Russia should be bound by the Treaty of Paris of 1856; that the Black sea must be free to her again; and that the injurious obligations imposed on her by a coalition of the Western Powers are no longer binding." The writer expresses the opinion that the Eastern question will be reopened and a result therefrom, France and Prussia coming out in alliance against Russia.

SMOTHERED BY A CAT.—At Appleford, Massachusetts, a few days ago, a young child was smothered to death in a very singular manner, according to a Boston paper. A pet cat jumped up on the cradle and lay down quietly on the infant's face while the latter was sleeping. The mother, who was sitting near, was poked with the exhibition of the cat's affection, and went and called a neighbor to come and see them lying thus quietly together. When she returned she found that the child had ceased to breathe.

The Postmaster at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, whose three sons, son-in-law and brother-in-law fought in the Union army during the whole rebellion, has been removed from office and an unconditional Breckinridge Democrat appointed.



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, Somerset.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
MICHAEL RILEY, Conowingo.
ASSISTANT,
PHILIP L. HOUCK, Menallen.
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
DANIEL CASHMAN, Strabon.
REGISTER & RECORDER,
CORNELIUS B. CRIST, Menallen.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
B. F. KEPNER, Franklin.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
JOHN MICKLEY, Hamilton, & 3.
COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOSEPH E. HEMLER, M. Pleasant, 2 yrs.
CORONER,
Dr. JAMES GRESS, Gettysburg.

UNION MEETINGS!

ONLY LOYAL MEN SHALL RULE!

Equal Representation in Congress!

NO REBEL RAIDS UPON THE NATIONAL TREASURY!

UNION MEETINGS will be held at the following times and places, during this week:

MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
NEW SALEM, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
FAIRFIELD, Thursday, Oct. 4.
BRAGTOWN, Friday, Oct. 5.
LITTLETON, Saturday, Oct. 6.
MUNSHOWER'S, Monday, Oct. 8.
Beginning at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Several Speakers will be present. By order of the Union County Committee. EDW. McPHERSON, Ch'n. C. HORN, Sec'y.

MASS MEETING!

The citizens of Cumberland and the adjoining counties, will hold a grand Union Republican Mass Meeting, at Carlisle, on Friday, October 6th, 1866.

All who believe that loyal men should control this government, and that traitors should take a back seat in the work of reconstruction. All who are opposed to traitors being the recipients of the nation's favors and all who are opposed to the workings of "My Policy," as revealed in the "Memphis riots" and "New Orleans massacre" are cordially invited to attend.

The "Boys in Blue" are invited to come en masse. Cumberland county appreciates and will welcome the men who fought the battles of the Union and carried the Nation's Flag through the recent struggle to glory and triumph. The cause of the Union Republican party is the cause of the soldier. It cherishes the memories of those who died that the nation might live, and it will show its gratitude to our living heroes by entrusting to them the keeping of this Government.

Eminent Speakers will be present and address the meeting. By order of the Cumberland county Ex. Com. W. F. SADLER, Chairman.

THE ELECTION AT HAND!

Turn Out for your Gallant Leader!

Next Tuesday will be one of the most important Elections for years. The gallant GEARY, the hero of Culp's Hill, and of scores of other hard-fought battles, must have an overwhelming majority in the Keystone State. It is our duty, then, to see that no one lags in the good cause. Let Tuesday next tell a tale which will intimidate Southern Rebels, and their Sympathizers North!

Monstrous Radish.

Our thanks are due to Miss Priscilla Smith, of Centre Mills, for a very large Radish, which she presented to us on Saturday. It weighs 8 lbs., and measures 21 inches in circumference. It took the premium at the Bendersville Fair. It appears to be sound to the core.

Large Pumpkin.

Mr. James Wilson has raised this year a Pumpkin, which he has just taken from the vine, and weighs 88 lbs., and measures 84 inches in circumference! This is a real wonder. It can be seen at his residence in Middle street. He has also taken 7 more from this vine, which he estimates, with the above, to weigh 500 lbs.!

The Bendersville Fair, notwithstanding the bad weather of the first two days, proved quite a success. The display was good, probably the best yet had there, while the attendance averaged well, and made the receipts handsome. Aaron Steady, Esq., delivered the Annual address, a production of much merit, and which won universal praise.

The Marshall grey horse took the \$40 premium for best trotting, making his mile in 2:27. The next best, the Sterret horse, we believe, was but one second behind—2:28.

Annual Re-Union of the Officers of the 87th.

Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the muster-in of the gallant 87th Pa. regiment, commanded by Col. Hay, of York, the annual re-union of the officers was held in this place on that day, a large number of the officers being present. The afternoon was spent in visiting the battle field, and in the evening they sat down to a splendid supper at the Eagle Hotel. A number of invited guests were present, among whom were the representatives of the press. The supper was gotten up in magnificent style, the table and large dining room being beautifully decorated with flags, wreaths and evergreens. The Gettysburg String Band was present and added to the general enjoyment by their soul-stirring music. After several speeches, and the transaction of some business, the halls were cleared, and the re-union closed with a grand "hop" which was kept up until a late hour. Everything passed off pleasantly, and these noble veterans next morning separated for their homes, to meet again on the 25th of September, in York—Star.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, has accepted the offer of the steamer Vanderbilt, tendered her by Secretary Seward to convey her home.

MORE UNION MEETINGS.

The second series of Union meetings commenced at Seven Stars on Monday evening. The turnout surprised every one present. It looked more like a Mass Convention than a township gathering. The following were the officers:

President—Geo. Walter.
Vice Presidents—Wm. McCullough, Andrew Heintzelman, Hezekiah Lashaw, Jacob Fulwider, Jeremiah Bieseker, Jacob Hoke, Geo. R. Stover, Augustus Miley, David Scherzer, Melchor Wolf, Jacob Miley, D. O. John Hartman, Esq.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Edward McPherson and S. J. Koontz, Esq., of Washington. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Some blatant Copperhead who was present, passed through a crowd of Boys in Blue, and clapping his hands upon his breast, remarked that he was a white Boy in Blue. This was not the time and place to offer an insult like that, and the nice Boys in Blue, disposed of him on short notice. He soon after left a wiser and a better man.

TWO TAVERNS.

The meeting at the Two Taverns, on Tuesday evening, like all other Union Meetings this fall, was enthusiastically large. The following were the officers of the meeting: President—Henry Snyder. Vice Presidents—Capt. John Horner, Joseph Eckerd. Secretary—Newton Horner.

The meeting was addressed by R. G. McCleary, Esq., and S. J. Koontz, Esq. The School House was crowded and the meeting was the most orderly and respectable ever held there.

ABBOTTSTOWN.

The Union men of Abbottstown and vicinity turned out in their strength on Wednesday evening, taking with them many of their Democratic "relations" to hear the truth. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Edward McPherson and S. J. Koontz, Esq. The following were the officers of the meeting:

President—Jacob Feiser.
Vice Presidents—John Dill, Geo. Wolf, Fred. Wolf, Ben. Lier, Maj. C. Diller, Edw. Spangler, Levi Jacobs, Jacob Gehlman, H. Stevens, John Motter, Emma Hall, Jacob Stambaugh.
Secretaries—Dr. J. H. Jorjy, George Kehm, George Harman, W. W. Heiser, Simon Diller, Jacob A. Kohler.

CASHTOWN.

The following is the list of officers at the meeting in Cashtown on Thursday evening: President—Peter Scholt. Vice Presidents—Peter Miley, Albert Yandke, Jeremiah Bieseker, Capt. James Miley, Henry Lashaw, Hamilton Miley, Solomon Shuman, John Chamberlain, D. Kieckler, Jacob Shuman.
Secretaries—Jas. K. McHenry, George Geier, John Hartman, Levi Hockes, James Hened, Peter Brough.

The meeting was large and respectable. It was addressed with great effect by D. McCosack, Esq.

EAST BERLIN.

The Meeting at East Berlin on Friday evening was a glorious outpouring of the masses—the largest meeting held in that place since the days of 1840 and 1844. The loyal masses appreciate the importance of the issues involved in the present campaign, want no dictation—and are determined that loyal men, not traitors, must rule the Republic. The meeting was organized by John Pickering, Esq., by the appointment of the following officers, viz:—

President—Jacob Ressor.
Vice Presidents—Jacob Hollinger, Henry Marshall, John Broun, Esq., George Jacob, Esq., Myers, Joseph R. Hershey, Peter Eisenhart, Cornelius Myers, William Wolf, David Corbin, P. J. Kuehler, Benjamin Lier, Alexander Himes, William Grunblum.
Secretaries—Peter Blinder, David Myers, Geo. Baker, Daniel H. Baker, Geo. S. Spangler, Edward Schley, John M. Wolf, James R. Rath, Joel Henry.

E. W. MICHENER and D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., addressed the meeting on the issues of the day. Large delegations, with banners, transparencies and martial music, were present from Hanover, Oxford, Abbottstown, and Hampton. The Berlin Brass Band added to the attraction of the occasion. The meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for Gen. Geary, the Boys in Blue, and the good cause.

HUNTERSTOWN.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the Union men at Hunterstown on Saturday evening was unexpectedly large—and shows that our people are completely aroused. The following were the officers:

President—Hugh McHenry.
Vice Presidents—Cornelius Lott, George Eglebert, and Adjt. Jacob Gress.
Secretaries—Adjt. Joseph, John W. Miller.

The meeting was addressed by D. W. S. S. J. Koontz, and D. W. HANNEY, Esqs., whose remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Periodicals.

THE EVANGELICAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Edited by M. J. Stover, Professor in Pennsylvania College, October, 1866. Gettysburg: J. E. White, Printer.

This No. of the Review contains among other articles, Dr. Baugher's Baccalaureate at the last Commencement of Pennsylvania College, on the Progress of the Gospel; Reminiscences of Deceased Lutheran Ministers, by the Editor; a very interesting sketch of Samuel Johnson, by Dr. Allibone, of Philadelphia; the "Holman" Lecture on the first article of the Augsburg Confession, "The Trinity," by Dr. Brown; and our former townsman, James Macfarlane, Esq., of Towanda, Pa., has a contribution on the Conversion of Children. It will thus be seen that it is quite a readable and valuable number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October is also on our table, with its usual variety. The inimitable "Porte Crayon" continues "Personal Recollections of the war," also Abbott on his "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men." The Drawer is full of its medicine for the "Blues."

The September No. of the PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL contains the proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association at its late meeting at Gettysburg, with editorials on the Gettysburg meeting, and the Colleges of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Sweeney, in consequence of receiving a number of invitations to Penian picnics, has published a card, in which he states that he is no longer connected with the Penian organization, and does not intend to take any part, at present, in the proceedings of the Brotherhood.

A terrible storm swept along the coast of Newfoundland on Saturday last, causing the loss of numerous vessels and of many lives. A French frigate was lost off St. Pierre, and over one hundred and fifty dead bodies had come ashore at that port.

Queen Emma.

The following telegram from Queen Emma, accepting the offer of the United States steamer Vanderbilt to convey her from San Francisco, has been received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1866.
Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:
I can hardly thank you for the very kind and timely offer of the United States Government, made through you. I thank you kindly. Your recovery is a great pleasure to me.
EMMA.

The Mass Meeting at Lancaster, on Thursday, was the largest political demonstration ever made in the State of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia city. We have witnessed many immense and monster gatherings, says the Telegraph, but the meeting of loyal men at Lancaster, exceeded anything of the kind we ever beheld. Its enthusiasm, too, was unbounded. The Old Guard will give a good account of herself in October.

The Frederick Examiner of this week, commenting on the political situation, says: "The prospects in Maryland never looked brighter. Almost every day we come in contact with some honest, candid lovers of their country, who have been seduced from the straightforward path of duty by the trickery and misrepresentation of cunning demagogues. They are again uniting with the men who breasted the storms of civil war and stood by the Government in the dark days of the rebellion. The Union men of this Congressional District are thoroughly aroused, and no indulgence to mere conjectures when we say that Francis Thomas will be re-elected to Congress by a majority from 2,000 to 2,500 votes. We have this calculation upon data in our possession, and we believe the above figures will be increased after the votes are counted next November. The election of our county ticket is also sure. We have gone to some trouble to inform ourselves correctly as to the result in this county, and notwithstanding our willingness to concede all that the opposition claims, we feel warranted in saying, from present indications and facts in our possession, that the delegate ticket will be elected by a majority of not less than 600."

The Augusta (Maine) Farmer of September 27, says: "On Monday of the present week—just fifty-three weeks from the day of the great fire in this city in September, 1865—the workmen, in clearing out the ruins of the Stanley House, found that the bricks at the bottom of the cellar were so hot as to render it impossible to handle them. The coal that was in the cellar was also alive with heat. Pieces of the latter and also of the bricks were, when brought into our office, too hot to be retained in the hands."

Gen. Dix is in a quandary. He does not know which of the many valuable offices tendered him by President Johnson to accept. On Wednesday evening it was reported that he would take the New York Naval Office, but last night he was hesitating whether he had not better take the mission to France. Mr. Dix has been well regarded. During the war he drew the pay and emoluments of a Major General, without doing any active service, and now as many offices are showered upon him that he finds it almost impossible to say which one will pay him best."

A girl lately escaped from a band of gypsies at Jeromesville, Ashtabud county, Ohio. She says that she was taken along, some four years ago, by a band of gypsies from her home, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The gypsies held her captive all the time, keeping her either confined in a wagon, or in such places that she could not hold communication with any person outside of the gypsy band.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.—During the absence of his parents last Sunday, a boy eight years old, at Taylortown, took down a gun, and, while playing with it, laid it on the bed, and remarked to a younger brother, Bessie, a child six years old, "that he believed he'd shoot him." He accordingly cocked the gun and pulled the trigger, the entire load of shot taking effect in the child's side, killing him almost instantly.

Mr. H. J. Raymond declines to be a candidate for Congress. At the end of a long letter he says: "My past action does not command the approval of a large body among those who originally gave me their votes; and apart from such approval, so far as it can be had consistently with proper independence of personal opinion, a seat in Congress ceases to have for me any attraction, or to offer any opportunity for useful public service; and I shall best consult my own self respect, as well as the sentiments of my constituents and the interest of the Union cause, by withdrawing my name from the canvass altogether."

Some miscreant or miscreants attempted to fire the wooden tenement house No. 126 West Twenty fifth street, New York, occupied by a number of poor colored families. A number of weatherboards had been torn off, and in the opening thus made a quantity of old clothing saturated with camphene had been stuffed and fired. Fortunately, Officer Sandford discovered the attempt before much damage was done.

In Canada the movements in anticipation of more Fenian invasions are continued with much energy. Several regiments both of regulars and volunteers have been ordered to go into camp at St. John's, near the Vermont line. All the Government clerks in the different departments have been enrolled into a civil service regiment.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, and her suite, arrived at San Francisco on Monday, and were received with the honors usually accorded royalty. It was rumored that a revolution had occurred in Lower California, the exiled Governor Pedra having started from San Jose for Japoz, with four hundred men.

General Sickles has intimated to the War Department his acceptance of the appointment of Colonel in the regular army. He will soon be mustered out of service on his volunteer rank, but whether he will retain his present command under his new rank remains to be determined.

The Great Convention at Pittsburg.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention will be remembered as the great feature of the present momentous canvass, sharing, with the reception of the Southern Loyalists in Philadelphia, the renown of belonging to those great popular demonstrations which unmistakably indicate, whilst they inflexibly confirm, the will of the people. Fifteen thousand soldiers and sailors, it is estimated, are in Pittsburg in answer to the call. They have turned the city into a vast camp. They came bringing their tents and banners. Every Corps, every even Division, of the United States Army is represented well, and every flag borne by the delegations has been borne triumphantly in battle for the Union. The selection of a private, who had sacrificed place rather than give up principle, as the temporary President of the Convention, was a well thought of appreciation of the men who carried the muskets and did the fighting. The announcement of Logan as the first choice of the Convention for permanent Chairman was hailed with cheers, but in his absence another gallant soldier, General Cox, of Ohio, was elected. Of the Convention and its reception by the loyal people of Pennsylvania's "Iron City," the Pittsburg Gazette of Wednesday says:

"The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention is altogether unmatched by any similar demonstration on this continent. Even on Saturday large delegations began to arrive. On Monday the concentrating streams were enlarged. Yesterday the tide of delegations overflowed and deluged the city. So many names, made historic by valorous deeds, have not been drawn together since the final and formal review of the Union armies at Washington upon the close of the war. Thousands and tens of thousands of scared and unaimed veterans are here, bringing legends from all the famous battle fields on which patriots perished that the nation might live. Their purpose cannot be mis taken. It beams from their countenances; it flashes from their eyes; it is apparent in their tread; their voices give it utterance. Having saved the Union they do not mean the just fruits of victory shall be wrenched from their hands by the treachery of the President or the cowardly of his new-found friends.

"What a welcome these men have received! Never before was there so profuse a flaunting of banners and flags, and mottoes, and devices. Our people were glad to receive the heroes, and gave expression to their delight with their whole hearts. "But—the procession last night—what shall we say of it? It surpasses description. Almost every building was adorned and illuminated. A deluge of men and women filled the streets, surging and swaying like the waves of the ocean. Over all rose and fell the majestic swells of martial music, mingling with the multitudinous voices of the people.

"This grand display leads to one result, which is, that the people who own this Government—by whose toils and sacrifices it was preserved—do not mean to surrender it at the dictation of the President. What they did once they can do again. We do to those who shall cause them, in a last extremity, to try the issue of arms. Such an appeal is most improbable. This sublime demonstration, attesting the popular will, cannot fail of being respected, both by men in power and out of power."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—CONGRESS ENDORSED.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—The radical Soldiers and Sailors' Convention to-day unanimously adopted the following resolutions, reported by Gen. Butler, chairman of the business committee:

Resolved, That the action of the present Congress, in passing the pending constitutional amendment is wise, prudent and just. It clearly defines American citizenship, and guarantees all his rights to every citizen. It places on a just and equal basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State. It richly exonerates from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators and guiltiest rebels, whose unpunished crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood. It puts into the very frame of our government the inevitability of the national debt, and the nullity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the rebellion.

Resolved, That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, clemency and fraternal feeling in which they were offered, as they are the mildest terms ever granted to subdued rebels.

Resolved, That the President, as an executive officer, has no right to a policy as against the legislative department of the government. That his attempt to fasten his scheme of reconstruction upon the country is as dangerous as it is unwise; his acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity; they have converted conquered rebels into impudent claimants to rights which they have forfeited and places which they have desecrated. If consummated, it would render the sacrifices of the nation useless, the loss of the lives of our buried comrades vain, and the war, in which we have so gloriously triumphed, what his present friends at Chicago, in 1864, declared to be a failure.

Resolved, That the right of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered has been recognized by the public law of all civilized nations; by the operation of that law for the conservation of the good of the whole country, Congress has the undoubted right to establish measures for the conduct of the revolted States, and to all acts of legislation that are necessary for the complete restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That when the President claims that by the aid of the army and navy he might have made himself dictator, he insults every soldier and sailor in the republic; he ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow civil liberty or popular government.

Resolved, That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty to the citizen consistent with the national faith; that the great Union republican party is pledged to sustain liberty and equality of rights everywhere, and, therefore, we tender to all people struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial co-operation.

Resolved, That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal soldier and sailor who served his country in suppressing the rebellion, and that in their present dark hour of trial, when they are being persecuted by thousands solely because they are now and have been true to the government, we will not prove recreant to our obligations, but will stand by and protect with our lives, if necessary, those brave men who remain true to us when all around are false and faithless.

Resolved, That in organizing the army, justice to the volunteer officers and soldiers demands that faithful and efficient service in the field ought ever to have place in the army or navy of the Union.

After a speech from General Butler a national executive committee was appointed. General Sigel, Gen. Denison and Col. Faeltz, of Md., are members of the committee.

A resolution was adopted to send copies of the proceedings of the convention to the President, members of Congress and Governors of States. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is the duty of Congress to direct the President to remove from the States lately in rebellion all arms and munitions of war not required for immediate use by the portion of the army on duty there, and that hereafter no arms or military stores not needed for immediate use shall be stored in an State lately in rebellion until such State shall have been recognized by Congress as having resumed its place in the Union.

After transacting some other business the convention adjourned sine die.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION—THE LADIES' GLEE CLUB.

One of the most noticeable performances of the Convention, says a Pittsburg paper, was that of the Ladies' Glee Club, under the direction of our wellknown citizen and musician, Mr. Charles Mellor. The club numbered about two hundred ladies and gentlemen belonging to our best families, were placed in the gallery at the hall, and presented one of the finest sights that has been witnessed in the city. Previous to the organization of the Convention, the club sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom," the solo being performed by four ladies Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. McKoon, Miss Jones and Miss Joy, and the whole club joining in the chorus. Shortly after Prof. W. J. Pope convulsed the house with a song of his own composition, which contained many capital hits. The club then sang "Tramp, Tramp," and received three cheers from the audience in token of their appreciation. On the opening of the Convention they gave the grand old tune, "Old Hundred," in which all the audience joined. It was probably the greatest choral singing ever heard in our city. In the course of the proceedings Prof. Pope thundered forth, in his magnificent bass voice, the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire club joining in the chorus. The audience couldn't keep still during the chorus; every man felt inspired, and gave his voice to add to the thrilling grandeur of the national anthem. Much praise is due to the ladies, and gentlemen of the club for their valuable service, and to Mr. Mellor for conducting the whole affair in such a highly satisfactory manner.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. The National Intelligencer of to-day says: Samuel Tyler, Esq., of Frederick, Md., one of the counsel of Jeff Davis, had yesterday an interview with the Attorney General in regard to the trial of Mr. Davis. We have not heard what the result of the interview was, but we suppose that it was in accordance with what we learn from the best source of information, that Judge Underwood and Chief Justice Chase have come to the conclusion that, because of legislation of the last Congress, the adjourned court cannot be held next month, consequently the case of Mr. Davis, with all others, must be postponed to a future day.

On the 9th day of March last, a man named Bethel McFall killed Marion J. Williams, in the town of Benton, Franklin county, Ill. It appears that both these young men were paying attentions to a young lady in that vicinity, and upon her preferring on one occasion to go with Williams to or from a meeting, McFall became enraged, and lying in wait for Williams, deliberately murdered him. The murder was so vicious that Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the murderer. He was last week discovered in Warren county, Tenn., and arrested, but his friends soon gathered to the number of fifty or more, and took him from the custody of the officers.

A daring robbery was committed on Tuesday in Wall street. Moses Cummings, messenger for the Broadway Bank, was passing up the street with a pocket-book in his hand, containing the sum of \$24,500 in gold certificates, checks and greenbacks. As he passed the corner of Nassau street, Joseph H. Clinton came up behind him, and, seizing the wallet, ran off with it. He was stopped by James Nelson, a carman and subsequently handed over to the police. After being photographed at headquarters the prisoner was held for trial without bail. The money and checks were all recovered.

Mrs. Fisher, of Marmouthport, Mass., who was disturbed last week by a man concealed under her bed, who fled on discovery, has since received a letter containing \$15, stating that the writer was the individual under the bed, but that he was there for no criminal purpose, and that the money enclosed was to pay her for the trouble she had been put to.

In the country west and northwest of Dayton, Ohio, the rats are swarming, and apparently migrating southward, an indication of a severe winter. In many places they are so numerous that they have not only destroyed the corn, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, but are climbing fruit trees and destroying the fruit.

A train containing three hundred and twenty-two Norwegian emigrants arrived in Toronto on Sunday last, from Quebec, en route to Chicago and St. Paul. The party came from Christina; and were followed shortly afterward by another ship load. Another lot, the last of the season from this same country, is expected to arrive shortly.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

DECISION CONCERNING CARRIAGES.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides several questions of interest to carriage makers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER INT. REVENUE,
Washington, Sept. 18, 1866.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 12th inst., is before me, in which you inquire if carriage-makers are allowed, under the present Internal Revenue law, to deduct from their returns of sales the value of such articles entering into the manufacture of carriages as may have already paid the manufacturers' tax. In answer I have to say that under the new law a long list of articles previously taxed is exempt. Some of these articles are materials and component parts, exempted where the complex article into which they enter is taxed. And in some cases the complex or ultimate article is exempt where the materials and component parts have been taxed previously. In this respect, however, the law adopts no general principle, and double taxation is just as clearly recognized in the law as single taxation; and where double taxation is specially provided against, the cases are made the exception and not the rule.—And following the list of exempted articles is a proviso declaring that the exceptions shall in all cases be confined exclusively to the articles enumerated and in the state and condition specified in the enumeration, and not to articles in any other form, nor to manufacturers from said articles.

The new law exempts spikes, hubs, bows and felloes, poles, shafts, arms and wheels not ironed or finished; springs and wire made of steel; axles made of iron or steel, rivets, nuts, washers and bolts used in the manufacture of vehicles or carriages, and also paints. But the iron and steel from which many of these articles are made are subject to an impost or excise duty, also the leather, cloth and trimmings. And the finished carriage is liable to a duty of five per cent *ad valorem*, without any deductions whatever of articles or materials, taxed or unt